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SHCHERBITSKIY SPEAKS ON IDEOLOGY AT KIEV PARTY AKTIVS MEETING

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SHCHERBITSKIY SPEAKS ON IDEOLOGY AT KIEV PARTY AKTIVS MEETING

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[Unattributed report on speech delivered by V.V. Shcherbitskiy, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee first secretary, at a meeting of the Ukraine's party aktivs in Kiev on 7 June which discussed the tasks of the republic's party organizations needed to implement the CPSU Central Committee decision on the improvement of ideological, political and educational work--passages in all capital letters printed in boldface type]

[Text] Comrades:

Our Leninist party and the Soviet people are inspiringly working to implement the historic decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress. In recent years our fatherland's material and spiritual potential has significantly increased, its economic and defense capacity has strengthened even more and its international prestige has risen.

THE SELFLESS TOIL OF THE SOVIET PEOPLE STRIKINGLY REFLECTS THEIR UNSHAKABLE DEVOTION TO THE CAUSE OF COMMUNISM AND THEIR UNANIMOUS SUPPORT FOR THE PARTY'S DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN POLICY, FOR THE FRUITFUL ACTIVITY OF ITS COMBAT HEADQUARTERS--THE CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE, THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE POLITBURO HEADED BY COMRADE L. I. BREZHNEV, TIRELESS CONTINUER OF GREAT LENIN'S CAUSE, CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE GENERAL SECRETARY AND USSR SUPREME SOVIET PRESIDIUM CHAIRMAN.

The CPSU Central Committee sets a brilliant example of how to struggle persistently and consistently to put into effect the programmatic goals for communist construction, how to assess in time the changing circumstances, how to find and to make effective use of such means and methods of work that, as Vladimir Ilich Lenin said, are able to "PRODUCE THE BEST AND MOST LASTING RESULTS WITH THE LEAST EFFORT."

The party attaches particular attention to the cultivation of high consciousness, the will and ability to build communism among the Soviet people.

"TO CULTIVATE IN MAN STRIVING FOR LOFTY COMMUNAL GOALS, IDEOLOGICAL CONVICTION, A TRUE CREATIVE ATTITUDE TOWARD WORK,"--Comrade L.I. Brezhnev emphasized,--"THIS IS ONE OF THE FOREMOST TASKS. IT IS HERE THAT AN IMPORTANT FRONT OF THE STRUGGLE FOR COMMUNISM PASSES, AND BOTH THE PROGRESS IN ECONOMIC CONSTRUCTION AND THE COUNTRY'S SOCIOPOLITICAL DEVELOPMENT WILL INCREASINGLY DEPEND ON OUR VICTORIES ON THIS FRONT."

The CPSU Central Committee decision on the further improvement of ideological, political and educational work, adopted recently on Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's initiative, is another display of the party's constant concern for raising the consciousness and activity of the masses.

The CPSU Central Committee decision is a very important political and theoretical document. It is a logical continuation and a creative development of the 25th CPSU Congress decisions, and constitutes a concrete program for further improving ideological work.

While taking into account the principled importance of this document, the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee resolved to discuss the tasks of party organizations in the field and to implement it at a meeting of the republic's party aktivs.

THE CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE DECISION IS A SCIENTIFICALLY SUBSTANTIATED PROGRAM FOR FURTHER IMPROVING IDEOLOGICAL WORK.

All the participants in the aktivs meeting have undoubtedly not only familiarized themselves with the CPSU Central Committee decision, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy said, but they have also closely studied it. For this reason, we consider it expedient to focus the attention of the present party aktivs meeting on the analysis of the state of affairs of ideological work in the republic, and on the practical tasks for its further improvement stemming from the CPSU Central Committee decision.

First of all, it is to be pointed out that THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE DECISION STRESSES WITH PARTICULAR VIGOR THE LENINIST PRINCIPLE OF UNITY BETWEEN IDEOLOGICAL AND ORGANIZATIONAL WORK, AND THE NEED TO IMPROVE ITS QUALITY AND EFFECTIVENESS.

The decision has generalized and scrutinized favorable experience. It has openly and sharply exposed shortcomings and their causes and it has indicated ways to eliminate them.

While setting large-scale tasks for the further improvement of ideological work, the CPSU Central Committee has put them on a concrete and business-like basis and it has strengthened them with a system of measures to improve all the levers of ideological influence on the masses, to expand the training and education of cadres and to develop the material basis.

The Central Committee decision provides a remarkable example of a militant party spirit, of an offensive spirit in the struggle against bourgeois ideology, and of irreconcilability with any deviation from our revolutionary teaching. It was only natural that this document has met with great satisfaction and unanimous approval among communists and all Soviet people, and with a broad international response.

THE STRENGTH OF OUR IDEOLOGICAL WORK LIES IN THE FACT THAT IT HAS BEEN BUILT ON THE UNBREAKABLE FOUNDATION OF MARXIST-LENINIST THEORY. THE CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE AND THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE POLITBURO WITH COMRADE L.I. BREZHNEV AT THE HEAD IN THEIR ENTIRE THEORETICAL AND PRACTICAL ACTIVITY SET AN EXAMPLE OF A CREATIVE ATTITUDE, AND CONSISTENTLY AND WITH HIGH POLITICAL SKILL PURSUE THE PARTY'S LENINIST GENERAL LINE.

The party's documents, CPSU Central Committee decisions and works by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev and other party and state leaders profoundly and timely analyze current social processes and trends in international developments. In a concentrated manner these documents embody the party's collective theoretical thought and the party's immense political experience.

The strength of our propaganda and agitation lies in the fact that, while speaking to the people, it uses the language of truth; that, with all its contents, it aspires to elevate man, to open his spiritual values and to promote noble and humane principles. The most outstanding, one might say historic achievement of the party, the most important result of its multiform ideological activity lies in the fact that it has shaped a new Soviet man--patriot, internationalist and ardent fighter for the ideals of communism.

Highly important for improving organizational, propaganda and agitation work are the decisions adopted by the CPSU Central Committee on the basis of the decisions of the 23d, 24th and 25th congresses to specify tasks involving basic directions for communist construction.

The country's entire ideopolitical life has been greatly affected by the publication of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's works "Pursuing Lenin's Course" and the two-volume collection "The Topical Questions of the CPSU's Ideological Work," as well as of his remarkable books "Malaya Zemlya," "Rebirth" and "The Virgin Lands" that have won a Lenin Prize.

As is known, the tasks of the republic's party organizations to improve ideological work were examined in detail at the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Plenum in May 1974.

Measures for improving the communist education of young people were discussed at the November 1977 Central Committee Plenum. Much attention was also attached to the problems of ideological work at other plenums, as well as at scientific-practical conferences of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences and at the republic-level conference of higher school workers. Since the 25th congress, the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee has examined 70 issues involving various aspects of and tasks for ideological-educational work, and it has discussed reports by 11 obkoms and by leaders of a number of ministries and departments.

Concrete tasks for ideological work are being systematically discussed at obkom plenums. Raykoms, gorkoms and basic party organizations have also intensified their attention to political-educational work.

As a result of this, ideological influence on the masses has significantly increased, propaganda and agitation work has improved everywhere, and party, Komsomol and economic training has come closer to life. Materials published in the press or broadcast by television and radio have become more interesting.

At the same time, the analysis shows that in information and ideopolitical work there are quite a few substantially weak spots and shortcomings. As it has been emphasized in the Central Committee decision, the "crux lies in the fact that the quality of this work is a long way from always being in step with the increased educational and cultural level of the Soviet people and from meeting their needs. Also, it insufficiently takes into account the dynamism of the socioeconomic processes and spiritual life of the present Soviet society. The nature of the ideological struggle, which has been sharply aggravated on the international arena, is not always being taken into proper account."

Indeed, comrades, enormous changes have taken place in all spheres of our society's life, and the spiritual needs of our people, their cultural level and insight have significantly risen. For example, since the 1959 census the number of people with higher, incomplete higher and secondary education in our republic has increased more than three times. More than 17 million people have experienced various forms of education. Each family now subscribes to three or four papers. There are televisions and radios in practically every home. A characteristic of our times is the growing demand for books. Art has firmly entered the spiritual lives of millions of people, and people's creativity has become truly massive.

Certainly, under such circumstances it is absolutely impossible to tolerate the facts when some lecturers, propagandists and agitators are unable to explain the significance of these or those events soundly, convincingly and clearly; or when our newspapers, television and radio are late in publishing information; or when they publish it in an uninteresting, dry and stereotyped manner.

A substantial shortcoming reducing the effectiveness of educational work lies in the subsisting facts of political jabber, formalism, disposition to all sort of stereotypes and the repetition of cliches. People are quite correct writing about such facts to the Central Committee, editorial boards of newspapers, television and radio.

Another fact adversely affecting the quality and effectiveness of propaganda and agitation are when topical issues are avoided and when shortcomings and difficulties are suppressed. A differentiated attitude to ideoeducational work is not always being fully practiced. It is frequently haphazard at places where people live; in dormitories, in small collectives, at individual localities, or at places where decision notes. In ideological work proper account is now always being taken of the fact that imperialist propaganda, openly supported by Beijing hegemonists, is intensifying its attack on the minds of the Soviet people, intending to poison their consciousness with the slander against our reality and to slander real socialism.

Hence, this is the pressing requirement to improve the quality of organizational and ideological work and its influence on the settlement of tasks set by the 25th party congress. For this reason, it is imperative to respond to the demands of this or that collective, readers, listeners and viewers, more attentively and efficiently and to highlight the current questions of domestic and international developments in a more interesting, varied and captivating manner. This is the precise objective of the measures outlined by the CPSU Central Committee.

WHILE PROCEEDING FROM THE CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE DECISIONS, THE UKRAINIAN COMMUNIST PARTY CENTRAL COMMITTEE POLITBURO HAS WORKED OUT CONCRETE STEPS TO FURTHER IMPROVE IDEOLOGICAL AND POLITICAL-EDUCATIONAL WORK IN THE REPUBLIC. THEY HAVE BEEN DISTRIBUTED AMONG CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEMBERS AND CANDIDATE MEMBERS, AUDITING COMMISSION MEMBERS AND OBKOMS. THEY HAVE BEEN PRESENTED TO A BROAD CIRCLE OF IDEOLOGICAL AKTIVS. HAVING TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT THE PROPOSALS WHICH HAVE BEEN MADE AND WHICH WILL BE MADE AT THE PRESENT MEETING, THE MEASURES WILL BE TABLED FOR THE EXAMINATION OF A CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM.

While they were worked out, naturally enough, it was taken into account that following the 25th CPSU Congress the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee had endorsed organizational and political measures and a long-term plan for ideological work in detail. A great deal has been done since then to implement these measures. As far as unaccomplished tasks are concerned, this work must be completed certainly, taking into account the requirements set forth in the CPSU Central Committee decision.

BASIC DIRECTIONS FOR FURTHER IMPROVING THE QUALITY AND EFFECTIVENESS OF IDEOLOGICAL WORK

While defining guidelines for further improving ideological work, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy pointed out, the CPSU Central Committee indicated the need to raise the scientific level of propaganda and agitation, to make them more offensive, effective and concrete, and bind them closer to the settlement of current economic and political tasks.

Life has convincingly proved that a careful study of the works of the classics of Marxism-Leninism, primarily by propagandists and agitators, and a creative utilization of the enormous practical experience guarantee a high level of agitation and propaganda work.

THE BROAD PROPAGANDA CONCERNING THE CONCEPTION OF DEVELOPED SOCIALISM, OF THE THEORETICAL PRINCIPLES OF SOCIALIST STATEHOOD AND DEMOCRACY, OF THE PATTERNS OF THE PRESENT-DAY WORLDWIDE REVOLUTIONARY PROCESS, SET FORTH AND SUBSTANTIATED IN THE MATERIAL OF PARTY CONGRESSES AND CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUMS, IN THE NEW USSR CONSTITUTION AND COMRADE L.I. BREZHNEV'S WORKS, HAS ENRICHED THE CONTENTS OF OUR IDEOLOGICAL AND POLITICAL-EDUCATIONAL WORK.

THE EXCEPTIONALLY GOOD SITUATION IN THE PARTY AND THE COUNTRY HAS EXERTED A FAVORABLE INFLUENCE ON THE SUCCESSFUL SETTLEMENT OF ALL SOCIOECONOMIC AND EDUCATIONAL TASKS. THE EMERGENCE OF THIS SITUATION IS A GREAT SERVICE OF THE CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

A significant role in raising the ideo-theoretical level of propaganda work belongs to scientific-practical conferences organized by the CPSU Central Committee to scrutinize the topical questions of communist education and to draw up useful recommendations for practice.

Party organizations aspire to deepen the attitude of long-term planning, to apply the most effective forms of agitation and propaganda and to bind this work closer to the settlement of concrete economic tasks.

This is characteristic of most party organizations in the republic.

Ideological work is being performed at a good level, for example, in Dnepropetrovskaya Oblast, with Ye.V. Kachalovskiy as obkom first secretary and I.V. Vasilyev as obkom secretary in charge of ideological issues. The obkom and oblast party organizations encourage cadres to study Marxist-Leinist theory profoundly and in a close relation with life in order to enhance their intitiative. The system of training and refreshing propagandists, lecturers, agitators, speakers on political affairs has been organized well in the oblast; and tasks for the ideo-political, labor and moral education of people are being dealt with in a comprehensive manner. The experience amassed by oblast party organizations in disseminating the Soviet way of life has been commended by the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee.

In matters of the patriotic and internationalist education of the working people there is a great deal to be learned in Lvovskaya, Chernigovskaya and Zakarpatskaya oblasts; in the matters of moral education--in Donetskaya and Khmelnitskaya oblasts; and in the matters of education on the revolutionary, combat and labor traditions--in Voroshilovgradskaya, Zaporozhskaya and other oblasts.

The scientific and creative intelligentsia in Kiev and Kharakov are being increasingly engaged in ideo-educational work. Party organizations in Zhdanov City and in Krasnogvardeyskiy Rayon, Krymskaya Oblast, have skillfully organized work among young people. Deserving attention is the experience in educating the rural working people in Khorolskiy Rayon, Poltavskaya Oblast. The list of such examples could certainly be prolonged.

Unfortunately, the best experience in ideological work is still being poorly disseminated. Accountable for this, to a significant extent, are obkoms, ministries, departments and Central Committee departments. Measures outlined for disseminating the best experience and for many other undertakings are good, but the trouble is that they frequently hang in the air--particularly at the middle and the lower levels. Sometimes the decisions adopted do not reach the shop, the farm or the section, that is, the sectors where tasks are being accomplished in practice.

Some time ago, the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee called the attention of Odesskiy Obkom to shortcomings in insuring a comprehensive attitude toward the education of the working people. The check has shown that these shortcomings are being eliminated slowly. In a number of rayons and basic party organizations the matter has been reduced to outlining plans which are not always well considered or are simply formal. The cause of this is simple: Many local workers have a poor idea of what is to be done and, chiefly, how. And the Obkom does not teach them properly. Practically nothing has been done in the oblast to improve the composition of journalist cadres, particularly on rayon-level papers.

As a result of the violation of party principles in cadre selection, people chosen at random or simply persons not deserving of confidence have found their way into positions of responsibility in a number of important ideological sectors--particularly in the Oblast Knowledge Society Organization and in some cultural establishments and sports organizations. Unfortunately, the obkom, and particularly obkom secretary A.P. Cherednichenko, do not always establish this in time and in a principled manner.

I emphasize again: Tasks set by the CPSU Central Committee for improving ideological work are very serious, and it is imperative to see if all our ideological cadres--from the agitators to the republic-level sector--are able to perform their work with an eye on the new requirements. Certainly, not all are capable of this, and it is necessary as soon as possible to get rid of hopeless laggards, of those corrupted by formalism or unable or unwilling to reform.

TO IMPROVE IDEOLOGICAL WORK, IT IS IMPORTANT TO CONTINUE TO RAISE THE LEVEL OF SCIENTIFIC PAPERS CONCERNING THE PROBLEMS OF COMMUNIST CONSTRUCTION AND THE PRESENT-DAY IDEOLOGICAL STRUGGLE. [paragraph continues]

To prepare large-scale, capital research works and brilliant publications on these subjects is a responsible task confronting the Academy of Sciences, social sciences departments, the Institute of the History of the Party under the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee--a branch of the Marxism-Leninism Institute under the CPSU Central Committee, and higher party schools. Scientifically substantiated recommendations for practice must be the end result of research.

Central Committee departments, the Institute of the History of the Party and the higher party school are expected to consider and present concrete proposals on how to improve the study of public opinion and how to use in this field the most up-to-date methods developed by present-day science. Apparently, the time has come to set up in the Institute of the History of the Party a department or sector for concrete sociological research. And the Ministry of Higher and Secondary Special Education must take pains to organize the training of specialist-sociologists.

IT IS IMPORTANT EVERYWHERE TO INSURE A CLEAR IDEOLOGICAL TREND IN THIS WORK, BECAUSE "WITHOUT CLEAR AND WELL CONSIDERED IDEOLOGICAL CONTENTS," V.I. LENIN SAID, "AGITATION DEGENERATES INTO PHRASEMONGERING."

Akin to phrasemongering also, are would-be-scientific gibberish and idle talk that still frequently occur in oral propaganda and in publications. Occasionally, it is astonishing to what extent it is possible to entangle otherwise clear ideas in pseudo-scientific terminology.

Last year the Knowledge Society issued a pamphlet by Candidate of Sciences I.D. Pugach on a seemingly topical subject: "The Socio-Psychological Peculiarities of Oral Propaganda." But this pamphlet does not quote one single authentic example. And what is the use of such judgments as those abundantly available in this work? I quote: "The effectiveness of propaganda increases in step with the understanding of properties inherent in its subjects, objects and instruments applied." Or take such a sentence as: "If a person has no emotions and if the phenomena of life around him fail to bring him out of the state of indifference, he must be grieved and must feel miserable."

Such--to say with your permission--"scientific works," unfortunately are not an exception. This proves individual authors to be poorly prepared, to ignore life; this proves both authors and workers of some publishing houses to have simple tastes.

It is imperative to firmly eradicate this "abstract" propaganda that offers nothing of use either to the mind or the heart.

The bond between ideological work and life cannot be reduced to individual references in lectures, articles and talks, or to examples from private experience. It implies the ability to interpret concrete facts from reality and to draw correct political and theoretical conclusions. On the other hand, a true bond between propaganda and life implies the ability to translate theoretical theses and conclusions into the language of concrete tasks and to bring them to their accomplishment.

UNDER SUCH CONDITIONS IDEOLOGICAL AND ORGANIZATIONAL WORK WILL BE AIMED AT ACCOMPLISHING MAJOR TASKS SET BY OUR PARTY AT A CONCRETE MOMENT.

Socialist competitions are a powerful factor that make it possible in practice to combine ideological work with life and to accomplish production and educational tasks. From the First 5-Year Plan, whose 50th anniversary we are now commemorating, until today, massive competitions have brought forth many patriotic initiatives. Their number includes such valuable and broadly practiced initiatives as work without anybody lagging anywhere, the complex system of quality control, the method of brigadewise contracting, the Zaporozhye experience in reducing manual labor, the experience of Ipatovskiy and Yampolskiy rayon farmers and many others. [paragraph continues]

It is imperative to continue constant improvements in the organization and propaganda of competitions and of the movement for a communist attitude to labor. It is imperative to eradicate the manifestations of formalism and ballyhoo in this live and creative matter.

THE MAIN THING, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy emphasized, IS THE BUSINESS EFFECT IN ALL DETAILS AND IN THE END RESULTS. Unfortunately, we still have occasions when pledges adopted are obviously too low. Individual leaders resort to various tricks to extort for themselves a plan that is as easy as possible to carry out, so that they may be able to live quietly and receive a bonus. For example, six rayons in Sumskaya Oblast pledged this year to sell to the state significantly less milk than targeted under the national economic plan, and these pledges were revised only after a Central Committee intervention. Is this a party- and state-like attitude?

And was it a normal state of affairs when Challenge Red Banners in Dubnovskiy Rayon, Rovenskaya Oblast, with N.I. Gontar and P.A. Savchuk as gorkom secretaries, were presented not at a meeting of winning collectives, but to leaders in the raykom headquarters? Such facts, quite naturally, distort the meaning of competitions and reduce their educational effects.

IT IS PRECISELY THE UNBREAKABLE LINK BETWEEN PROPAGANDA AND AGITATION AND THE LIVE PRACTICE OF COMMUNIST CONSTRUCTION, THEIR LINK WITH VITAL PROBLEMS SETTLED BY THE PARTY IN THE FIELD OF THE ECONOMY AND IN THE SOCIAL SPHERE, THAT TO A GREAT EXTENT CALLS FORTH HIGH EFFECTIVENESS, A MILITANT SPIRIT AND OFFENSIVENESS. And this must be primarily manifested both in active support for everything that is new and in the resolute struggle against everything hampering our progress. It is imperative to intensify by all means and methods the struggle against the manifestations of mismanagement, extravagance, parochialism, departmental narrow-mindedness, book doctoring and against the violations of labor discipline and public order.

We must, comrades, take into account that under the present conditions the importance of labor discipline at all sectors of the national economy has significantly increased. There is no point in alleging that discipline has declined. On the whole, this is not the case. Yet, one must not overlook the fact that new complex equipment and technology, the enormous scopes of and interdependence among our economic branches insistently call for the intensification of the struggle against the violation of labor discipline, particularly against such an evil as the fluctuation of cadres. Abusing our humane laws, some able-bodied citizens repeatedly change their jobs in a year and actually evade socially useful work.

Honest toilers demand the intensification of the struggle against rolling stones, grabbers and loafers. They are rightfully indignant that many collectives, instead of calling these persons to order, waste time in appealing to them and in admonishing them.

There are also, in particular, indications of such revolting facts as bribes and extortions. The virus of profiteering and grabbing, like rust, ruins the souls of unstable individuals, and we are obligated to nip in the bud things as scandalous as this.

Let me remind you that these questions were recently dealt with in a PRAVDA article, "A Ruble for the Kindness." The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee instructed obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms to organize discussions in labor collectives on this article and to do their utmost to make the ground virtually burn under the feet of bribe takers and grabbers so that no one will feel the temptation to violate the rules of our soviet way of life.

THE STRUGGLE AGAINST THE ANTIPODES OF COMMUNIST MORALITY MUST BE CONDUCTED SYSTEMATICALLY, PURPOSEFULLY AND IRRECONCILABLY, BY ALL MEANS OF PROPAGANDA AND EDUCATION, WITH THE APPLICATION OF BOTH THE PASSIONATE AND CAUSTIC WORD OF CRITICISM, AND THE STRICT FORCE OF THE LAW.

The analysis shows that adverse phenomena are possible where party organizations and soviet organs are poorly engaged in educational work and do not respond to the signals from the working peoples, and wherever there is a gap between word and deed.

Kramatorskiy Gorkom received repeated signals about the incorrect behavior of Korotkov, director of the conditioner plant, but these signals met no response. An additional check into the affair showed that the shameful practice of book doctoring had taken root at the plant. Korotkov has been fired and excluded from the party. But the question arises: The party organization and the collective were aware of the irregularities. There were protests on the part of communists and honest working people. Why did they not find support in the plant's party committee and in the gorkom, with A. G. Panchenko as first secretary? In this case, also, Donetskiy Obkom proved to be too liberal concerning the gorkom.

Facts like that call for an intensification of work in basic party organizations, for educating the working people, including leading cadres, politically and morally, and for implanting in every Soviet man such qualities as irreconcilability to shortcomings, modesty, honesty and high morality.

EVERY CITIZEN AND, CERTAINLY, FIRST OF ALL A COMMUNIST MUST CONTRIBUTE A WORTHY PART TO OUR COMMON CAUSE.

The facts prove: Wherever there are conditions for practicing constructive and creative criticism, there is no room for slovenliness and various irregularities and abuses. On the contrary, wherever criticism and self-criticism are suppressed, where there is no publicity on public matters and principled exactingness is substituted by rotten liberalism, there frequently grow ideological weeds and occur the antipodes of communist morality.

The attempts of individual workers to smooth sharp angles and to conceal shortcomings frequently result in the suppression of criticism. The newspaper PRAVDA UKRAINY recently published correspondence from Chernigov City entitled "Let us Approve in Order to...Placate." The point was that, through the fault of V. S. Sivers, director, and V. I. Kanivets, his deputy, a foul atmosphere was created at the Ukrainian Scientific Research Institute for Agricultural Microbiology. Critical remarks were suppressed, businesslike proposals were ignored and people inconvient to the leadership were persecuted. At the same time, the institute did not produce one single complete recommendation in the past 8 years.

Desnyanskiy Raykom, with S.I. Baluka as first secretary, was aware of the abnormal situation. The question is: Why was no proper significance given to the signals from communists? Why, Comrades N. V. Umanets and V. M. Polovets, did the obkom also not pay attention to this? As early as December, 1976 the obkom discussed the institute's work and adopted a good decision, but it has been left without implementation. In connection with this it is only proper to reiterate that to criticize shortcomings is the constitutional right of each citizens of our country and to promote criticism and self-criticism is an important statutory duty of the communist.

Naturally enough, criticism is a sharp weapon that must be used with skill. Criticism is called upon to favor the cause and has nothing to do with sheer faultfinding, slander and demagogy. "A 'negative' slogan unlinked from a certain positive solution," Comrade V. I. Lenin said," does not 'stir' consciousness, but renders it insensible, because such a slogan is soothing, a sheer exclamation, an empty recitation."

OUR ENTIRE IDEOLOGICAL, POLITICAL-EDUCATIONAL WORK MUST BE BUILT, AS THE CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE DECISION EMPHASIZES, WITH CONSIDERATION OF THE SHARP AGGRAVATION IN THE IDEOLOGICAL STRUGGLE IN THE INTERNATIONAL ARENA.

Ideological subversion in the framework of the general strategy and tactics of imperialism are increasingly acquiring the characteristic features of a carefully coordinated "war of information." Bourgeois propaganda intends to mislead those people among us who are still unexperienced in life, work and in the struggle for the cause of socialism and communism. A broadly ramified and enormous "propaganda industry" has been mounted for this purpose. Pseudoscientific theories and ideas coined by expert anti-Sovietists and permeated with pathological hatred for communism have been broadly used by the spokesmen of "cold war"--by all sorts of "radio voices."

As always, the bitter enemies of the Ukrainian people--Ukrainian bourgeois nationalists--are maliciously raging. They have been particularly maddened in connection with the celebrations of the 325th anniversary of the Ukraine's reunification with Russia, which once again convincingly and strikingly manifested monolithic unity and brotherly friendship between the Russian and the Ukrainian peoples, and among all peoples of our socialist motherland.

Our class adversaries, for their dirty and perfidious purposes, are trying to make active use of tourism, of the broadening scientific-technical relations, economic, trade and culture links, private correspondence and so forth. At the same time, their demagogic verbiage about "free exchanges of people, ideas and information" actually conceal far reaching plans for ideological aggression.

To attain their goals, nationalists, Zionist and religious centers abroad are also trying TO MAKE USE OF INDIVIDUAL DEGENERATES FROM AMONG THE SO-CALLED "DISSIDENTS" AND PERSONS WHO BETRAYED THEIR COUNTRY IN SEARCH OF THE NOTORIOUS "PARADISE IN THE PROMISED LAND," TO GIVE A WELL TIMED REBUFF TO THE IDEOLOGICAL SUBVERSIONS OF IMPERIALISTS AND ANTI-SOVIETISTS OF ALL BRANDS AND TO RAISE THE POLITICAL VIGILANCE OF OUR PEOPLE IS AN IMPORTANT TASK CONFRONTING IDEOLOGICAL WORK AND PARTY ORGANIZATIONS.

It is necessary to continue to redouble the experience in improving the patriotic and internationalist education of the working people amassed in implementing the CPSU Central Committee decisions on the work of the Lvovskaya Oblast party organization and of Tbilisskiy Gorkom.

To show at full size the party's triumphant Leninist nationality policy, it is necessary to make full use of measures taken in connection with the forthcoming 40th anniversary of the reunification of western Ukrainian lands in the united socialist state.

WE MUST CONSTANTLY, BRILLIANTLY AND CONVINCINGLY PROPAGATE THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF REAL SOCIALISM, OUR LENINIST PEACE-LOVING FOREIGN POLICY, AND WE MUST SHOW THE PURPOSEFUL ACTIVITY OF THE CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE, THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT AND LEONID ILICH BREZHNEV PERSONALLY TO IMPLEMENT THE PEACE PROGRAM.

This is particularly important in view of the forthcoming Vienna meeting between L.I. Brezhnev and the U.S. President, J. Carter, for talks on the conclusion of a Soviet-American agreement on the limitation of strategic offensive arms and on other issues of mutual interest for the USSR and the United States.

It is to be emphasized that propaganda about SALT II must be well considered, substantiated and carefully weighed in order to show the positive significance of this treaty for the consolidation of universal peace, a treaty that will undoubtedly prove to be the greatest act ever undertaken in the name of checking the nuclear arms race.

In our work we must also be aware of the fact that the forces opposing detente have invigorated their activity. This year, as is known, it will be 40 years since the beginning of World War II. This occasion is to be used to show the aggressive essence of imperialism causing wars, and the dangers of great-power policy pursued by the present Beijing rulers.

Party training has been well arranged in many party organizations in Vinnitskaya, Krymskaya, Kievskaya and other oblasts. An instructive experience in organizing the Marxist-Leninist training of leading cadres has been amassed in Krivoy Rog City with Yu.P. Babich and G.S. Osadchuk as gorkom secretaries, and in Zastavnovskiy Rayon, Chernovitskaya Oblast, with A.G. Palevich and D.N. Zagaruta as raykom secretaries.

As practice shows, the party committees most successful in political education are those aspiring to turn the knowledge of theory and party policy into conviction, an active attitude to life and into a guide for action. But political education is not coping well with this function everywhere. Certainly, at present party organizations without political schools, seminars and other forms of tuition do not exist and, as you can understand, cannot exist. But there is something else that matters: How do they work? As it happens, they frequently run idle, without proper returns.

As the check has proved, a number of party organizations in Starosinyavskiy Rayon, Khmelnitskaya Oblast, with S.F. Ruddhuk and D.V. Savchuk as raykom secretaries, permit formalism in the training of communists and nonparty aktivs, and the ideotheoretical level of many lessons is low. The local system of political education has been poorly used to develop initiative among the cadres and the ability to find and use production reserves. And the rayon is a long way from being among the advanced ones. This rayon would be well advised to take much better advantage of such a powerful factor as party education.

I would also like to deal with the following issue. For more than a year party organizations have been working to implement the CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE DECISION ON THE STATE OF AND MEASURES TO IMPROVE LECTURE PROPAGANDA. The compliance with the requirements and instructions set forth in the decision has undoubtedly produced positive results. However, while analyzing lecture work from the point of view of the increased requirements, it is to be admitted that we cannot be satisfied with the achievements, particularly with the qualitative side of the issue.

The most qualified forces--scientists, higher school and technical college teachers and prominent specialists--have been insufficiently engaged in lecture propaganda. At the same time, persons are being selected for reading lectures who are poorly prepared and occasionally incompetent. The same lectures are being offered to audiences that are completely different in their composition. All that, obviously, reduces the interest of the population in individual lectures and results in their "devaluation," as it were.

In brief, party organizations and the board of the Ukrainian Knowledge Society headed by I.I. Lyashko must insure in deed a turning point in the quality of lecture propaganda.

Party committees must continue improvement in the work of agitators and lecturers specialized in political affairs and speakers, and must render this work more systematically and purposefully. Constant effort must be exerted to improve their methodical mastery and to increase in this respect the role of houses and consulting rooms for political education. Unfortunately, the latter have not been used everywhere with full returns. For example, the new building of political education in Poltava, a real palace with the most up-to-date equipment, is practically useless in the evening. The wonderful halls, with 800 and 400 seats, stand empty. Yet, would it not be possible to use them for interesting question-and-answer evenings, lectures on certain subjects and people's university lectures? I think that other oblast buildings of political education value could also be used with significantly better effect.

The CPSU Central Committee decision has outlined measures to increase the effectiveness and ideological contents of television and radio information broadcasts. The Ukrainian State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting, Ratau and the Ukrainian Ministry of Foreign Affairs must take analogous practical steps.

FOLLOWING LENIN'S PRECEPTS, THE CPSU ALONG WITH OTHER FRATERNAL PARTIES TAKES UNABATED PAINS TO FURTHER STRENGTHEN FRIENDSHIP AND COOPERATION AMONG THE SOCIALIST COUNTRIES.

Highly important for developing Soviet-Yugoslav relations was the recent L.I. Brezhnev meeting with J. Broz Tito.

A new striking confirmation of the growing unity in the socialist community was provided by the official friendly visit paid by the Soviet party and government delegation with Comrade L.I. Brezhnev at the head to the Hungarian People's Republic. That visit and other meetings held by our party and state leaders with their counterparts from the fraternal countries convincingly show that unity and cooperation among the socialist states are constantly deepening and expanding.

In antagonism with the capitalist world we possess enormous possibilities to always be on the offensive. We have on our side the truth of history, our most just and humane system and our great ideals for which the Soviet people fight. And the utmost duty of our propaganda, of all ideological cadres is to make full use of these possibilities to strikingly and convincingly show the all-conquering force of Marxism-Leninism, of the great revolutionary reforming activity of the Communist Party.

LET US MAKE MORE EFFECTIVE USE OF ALL FORMS AND MEANS OF IDEOLOGICAL WORK

Our party has amassed enormous experience in skillfully using the most varied and effective forms and means in the communist education of the masses. Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy continued. The possibilities to intensify our ideoeducational influence in recent years have significantly expanded.

Let me quote a few figures. In our republic there are, at present, 1,755 newspapers with a single circulation of 24 million copies, and 167 magazines and other periodical publications with an annual circulation of 231 million copies. More than 5,000 books published each year have a total circulation of 158 million copies.

The daily volume of radio broadcasts in the republic totals more than 80 hours, and that of television broadcasts 34 hours. More than 90 percent of the inhabitants of the Ukraine are now able to watch the programs of the central television service, and two-thirds can watch those of the republic's service.

A large detachment of ideological workers are engaged in ideoeducational work including more than 2 million propagandists, agitators, lecturers specialized in political and other affairs, and about 15,000 journalists.

This is an enormous force indeed. And party organizations should arrange matters in such a way that our ideological arsenal be employed as effectively as possible.

THE SHAPING OF A SCIENTIFIC WORLD OUTLOOK AMONG THE SOVIET PEOPLE WAS AND IS THE CORE OF POLITICAL-EDUCATIONAL WORK. PARTICULARLY IMPORTANT IN THIS RESPECT IS THE ROLE OF PARTY EDUCATION, ECONOMIC AND KOMSOMOL POLITICAL TRAINING AND OF VARIOUS FORMS OF MASS PROPAGANDA THAT ENCOMPASS IN THE REPUBLIC MORE THAN 23 MILLION PERSONS.

As is known, THE ENGAGEMENT OF LEADING CADRES IS AN INDISPENSABLE CONDITION FOR MAKING MASS POLITICAL WORK HIGHLY EFFECTIVE. This is an axiom, but, as Mikhail Ivanovich Kalinin rightly noted, "it never does any harm to repeat a good idea." To consult the people, to learn from them and to convince people--this is our party's wonderful tradition.

Integrated [yedinye] political days, Leninist reading, the working people's meetings with leaders in their dwellings and other forms have proved to be useful in many party organizations. For example, this applies to party organizations in Zhovtnevyy District, in Kiev, with N.N. Sergeyev and I.S. Makhnach as raykom secretaries; to Zapordzhskiy Rayon, Zaporozhskaya Oblast, with A.A. Kokhaniy and N.I. Kononenko as raykom secretaries; to Krasnokutskiy Rayon, Kharkovskaya Oblast, with P.A. Chaban and B.B. Pereguda as raykom secretaries; to Ulyanovskiy Rayon, Kirovogradskaya Oblast, with N.N. Chernichenko and L.I. Ulich as raykom secretaries, and to many others.

It is necessary to disseminate by all means the positive experience, to look for new forms of work, to exert efforts that leaders systematically meet the working people, that they be sensitive and attentive with regard to people's needs and demands, and respond to the pulse of social life.

This will undoubtedly enrich the practice of party work with the live creativity of the masses. And it must be an inviolable law that no question concerning the working people must be left unanswered.

MASS INFORMATION AND PROPAGANDA MEDIA ARE UNDER THE PRESENT CONDITIONS THE MOST UNIVERSAL AND EFFECTIVE CHANNEL OF POLITICAL INFLUENCE ON PEOPLE. It should be pointed out that the level of work has risen appreciably recently. THE PRINTED ORGANS more purposefully and pointedly highlight important questions involving economic and public life in the republic and act as organizers of many useful undertakings.

Creative quest denotes the work of many editorial staffs. For example, the oblast papers ZAPORIZKA PRAVDA and INDUSTRIALNOYE ZAPOROZHYE with N.I. Peresunko and A.S. Klyunenko as editors have actively joined in the struggle for reducing manual labor in production.

The newspaper BUDIVELNYK KOMUNIZMU with S.K. Pirozhko as editor enjoys a good reputation among Gorokhovskiy Rayon working people in Volynskaya Oblast. Although the rayon paper is small in size and is only published every other day, the range of issues it discusses is broad. The newspaper's practice of highlighting the issues of socialist competitions and of showing through concrete examples our contemporary way of life can be regarded among the most successful.

At the same time, many papers occasionally highlight topical issues superficially, in a stereotyped manner developed a long time ago. Unfortunately, these shortcomings are also characteristic of some materials published in the republic-level newspapers and journals. Editorial boards of our papers, primarily of RADYANSKA UKRAINA, PRAVDA UKRAINY and SILSKI VISTI, must see to it that each of them has, as they say, its own face. This is exactly what our leading papers lack. And if one considers such a newspaper as RADYANSKA OSVITA with S.P. Zavoloka as editor, the banal subjects, uninteresting materials, the dull and monotonous makeup frequently make it simply languid and vague.

The organizations of the journalists union are called upon to play a more active role in improving professional journalists' skills and in generalizing the best experience. Some of these organizations are still working poorly, and the republic-level board with V.Ya. Serobaba as chairman assists them insufficiently.

It is important to raise the level of leadership over the press on the part of party committees, not to go into details and not to permit an incompetent intervening in the creative process.

Alas, occasionally one comes across even a sort of disrespect for the printed organ. Indeed, Comrades I.I. Sakhnyuk and V.A. Ivashko, how can one interpret the fact that the oblast newspaper KRASNOYE ZNAMYA in a year and a half only published one article by an obkom secretary, and at that it was on the occasion of a holiday. In a year the obkom did not support even once the ideas of its own printed organs.

Some raykom secretaries do not see editorial staffs for years. This is obviously abnormal. Party committees are obligated to back businesslike proposals and principled critical ideas voiced in newspapers.

An enormous, one can say particular role in further improving the political-educational role BELONGS TO TELEVISION. The reality is this: By its nature, television is the most accessible and multiform among all mass media. It carries among the people--as they say, with home delivery--political information, important events relayed live, motion pictures, theater and sports shows.

In the work of the State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting there is noticeable progress for the better. The republic's life has been shown at a fuller extent in the central television. The republic-level programs have become richer in content and more interesting, and in particular, the information service has improved. Television workers more boldly voice issues of a problematic nature. And these efforts must be redoubled. Whatever is best in our belles lettres, theaters, motion picture theaters and art collectives should be offered to the televiewers. It is important to make television attractive for the renowned scientist, the minister, the cultural worker, and the man of toil grown wise with experience. People will only say thanks for this.

It is also important to take effective MEASURES TO IMPROVE THE WORK OF PUBLISHING HOUSES, to raise the ideological and artistic level, and to improve the print of publications. The publishing houses Urozhay, Budivelnyk, Mayak and Tavriya work far below their capacities. Many books issued by them suffer from monotony, dullness and cliche.

To improve publications and the quality of printed matters, the Ukrainian State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants and the Book Trade along with the Ministries of Culture, Higher and Secondary Special Education and of Education, the Ukrainian Trade Union Council, the Ukrainian Komsomol Central Committee, academic institutes and creative unions must study more profoundly and more fully take into account the readers' demands.

FOLLOWING THE 25TH CPSU CONGRESS, THE REPUBLIC'S PARTY ORGANIZATIONS HAVE DONE A GREAT DEAL TO INSURE A COMPREHENSIVE APPROACH TOWARD THE MATTER OF EDUCATION, TAKING INTO ACCOUNT THE PECULIARITIES OF VARIOUS GROUPS OF THE POPULATION.

Since the November 1977 Plenum of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, much has been done to improve the education of young people and to encourage their creative activity. At the same time, analysis shows that not all party and public organizations, soviet and economic organs have exerted proper efforts to educate young people and to improve living and recreation conditions for them. That important matter is still affected by formalism and occasionally even by indifference.

Indeed, all ministries along with the Komsomol Central Committee have worked out plans for work among young people. However, many of the planned undertakings have remained on paper. This was exactly the case of the Ukrainian Ministry of Industrial Construction with V.D. Areshkovich at the head.

Speaking frankly, as a rule we work among youth aktivs, less so among the so-called middle bracket, but still less among those who need our attention most. [paragraph continues]

Frequently there are no live contacts with young people. To young workers, kolkhoz peasants and students we frequently speak from a script. But young people are now competent and well-informed. They refuse to accept routine and cliches.

Shortcomings in educational work are to a large extent accountable for the fact that some young people do not participate in socially useful work and occasionally behave incorrectly.

Party committees, local organs and enterprise leaders must pay more attention to political-education work in vocational and technical schools. The checks have shown serious shortcomings in a number of them, particularly in Ternopolskaya, Kievskaya, Zaporozhskaya, Voroshilovgradskaya and Odesskaya oblasts.

The republic's Ministry of Education, as well as some of its scientific research institutes, are slow in improving tuition and education. They analyze the real processes taking place in the school life poorly, and insufficiently study and spread advanced experience.

Unfortunately, the leadership of the Ministry of Education with A.M. Marinich at the head does not draw conclusions from criticism and continues working along the old tracks.

TO IMPROVE THE EDUCATION OF THE YOUNGER GENERATION IT IS IMPERATIVE TO TIGHTEN LINKS AMONG THE FAMILY, THE SCHOOL AND SOCIETY AND TO STRENGTHEN THE PATRONAGE OF LABOR COLLECTIVES OVER GENERAL EDUCATION AND VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL SCHOOLS.

Party committees and soviet organs must show daily solicitude about teaching cadres, the prestige of the teacher, the mentor, the foreman and the instructor, and must provide conditions for their creative work.

The 25th CPSU Congress noted the enormous importance of young people's service in the ranks of our glorious armed forces that are a remarkable school of labor and military training, of moral purity and courage, of patriotism and comradery. We are confident that communists in military service, commanders and political workers will always be up to the level of this noble mission of the Soviet Army and Navy. The republic's party and Komsomol organizations must improve and tighten links with military units and must improve the military and patriotic education and preparation of young people for military service.

Party and soviet organs, the Committee for Physical Culture and Sports, the Ukrainian Trade Unions Council, the Ukrainian Komsomol Central Committee and the Ukrainian DOSAAF Central Committee must take additional steps to further promote the mass physical culture movement, to increase the mastery of athletes, particularly in the fields where we lag, and insure successful preparations for the forthcoming Spartakiade of the USSR peoples and the Olympic games.

AN APPRECIABLE PART TO THE SETTLEMENT OF TASKS FOR COMMUNIST CONSTRUCTION IS BEING CONTRIBUTED BY THE TECHNICAL AND ARTISTIC INTELLIGENTSIA. THEY ARE LARGELY RESPONSIBLE FOR THE FACT THAT THE IDEOLOGICAL ATMOSPHERE IN THE REPUBLIC IS SOUND.

Creative unions have improved their activity. We have every reason to assert that our writers and art figures firmly stand on the positions of socialist realism, of the party and people's spirit. Nonetheless, our creative intelligentsia--we are firmly convinced--can and must produce more brilliant and significant works. But for this purpose, obviously, it is necessary to raise exactingness primarily regarding oneself and one's works. Then we will have new talented works which undoubtedly will meet with the broadest acknowledgement and will be noted in a worthy way.

Recently some film studios in the republic have let the quality of their work deteriorate. Such a situation has arisen primarily because the Ukrainian State Committee for Cinematography unsatisfactorily copes with the entrusted duties of supervising the development of cinematopgraphy, does not closely follow the creative processes and frequently uses a formalistic approach to the creative formation of talented youths. B.G. Bolshak lacks businesslike contacts with leading film directors.

I would also like to emphasize the importance of such a powerful means of propagating the Soviet people's accomplishments as documentary motion pictures. I think all of you will agree: It is hard to overestimate the emotional and educational influence of such works as the serial movie epic "The Great Patriotic War" and the remarkable television film "The Bridgehead." The audience has welcomed the documentary films by Ukrainian masters such as "The Intellect, Honor and Conscience of the Epoch," "The Energy of Creation," "The Saga About Bread" and others. The best traditions of Ukrainian fiction, documentary and scientific popular film making must be redoubled by all means and used with full effect in educational work.

The development of the creative artistic process and the effective utilization of the possibilities of cultural and enlightenment establishments largely depend on the republic's Ministry of Culture. The ministry should pay significantly more heed to the selection of leading cadres, to the repertory policy pursued by theaters, concert organizations, musical companies and amateur art collectives. Their programs are occasionally being shaped spontaneously, from second rate and sometimes even substandard works. It is quite incomprehensible, Comrade S.D. Bezklubenko, how the ministry could have permitted the large Ukraina Culture Palace to be used virtually without control last year.

Improvements are needed in the coordination of the efforts of creative unions and artistic collectives with state organs such as the Ministry of Culture, the State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants and the Book Trade, the State Committee for Cinematography and the State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting. This primarily applies to the subject planning of the creative process, propaganda by means of monuments and massive objects [monumentalnaya propaganda] and cadre training.

Better use is to be made of such justified forms of guidance over the artistic process as state orders and creative commissions. Party committees must pay more heed to the work of party organizations in creative unions and give them the assistance necessary.

THE INTENSIFICATION OF THE ATHEIST EDUCATION OF THE POPULATION REMAINS A TOPICAL TASK. The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee and local party committes have taken a number of steps to further improve this work. The training of atheist cadres has improved. New Soviet ceremonies are being increasingly practiced and the material basis necessary for this is strengthening.

At the same time there are instances when Soviet legislation concerning cults is being violated. Various types of fanatics, former Banderovtsy [adherents of Ukrainian nationalist leader Bandera], spongers and criminals have found refuge in some sectarian organizations.

The analysis shows that shortcomings in atheist education occur primarily where people responsible for this sector do not go deep enough into the state of affairs, do not know the true situation in religious organizations or the changes taking place in the tactics used by churches.

Shortcomings incurred in atheist education in Volynskaya Oblast were criticized in the report.

The main thing in the struggle against religious vestiges is to significantly improve individual work among the believers, to see to it that legislation concerning cults is strictly observed and to take more pains to introduce new ceremonies.

TO IMPLEMENT THE GREAT AND RESPONSIBLE TASKS SET BY THE PARTY IN THE FIELD OF IDEOLOGICAL WORK IT IS NECESSARY TO EXPAND ITS BASIS. Certainly, first of all it is necessary to make thrifty use with a maximum effect of what we already have--culture houses and palaces, clubs, libraries, sports halls and stadiums--irrespective of what department they belong to.

In the 3 years of the current 5-year period alone the republic built 562 clubs and culture houses with 194,000 seats. Even now there are 23 rayon culture houses and 472 clubs under construction. Many cities and rayons in the republic are consistently implementing the comprehensive plans for economic and sociocultural development. But significantly more could have been done if the Ministry of Culture, the Ukrainian Trade Unions Council and local party and soviet organs showed more initiative, persistence and made better use of the possibilities available.

There cannot be any excuse for the fact that year in and year out a number of oblasts have been failing to use funds assigned for cultural construction. For example, are G.A. Ustimenko, I.P. Lysenko, A.P. Bezdetko, and V.L. Filonenko, respectively chairmen of Poltavskiy, Kievskiy, Kharkovskiy and Chernigovskiy oblispolkoms, able to explain in understandable terms why the plans for commissioning clubs in those oblasts are only being fulfilled 30-40 percent? And should Khmelnitskaya, Ivano-Frankovskaya and Zakarpatskaya Oblast leaders not be upset by the fact that the buildings of their oblast theaters have been under construction for 7 or even 10 years, and there is no end of this in sight? It is clear to anyone that we are currently unable to meet the needs for modern clubs, motion picture theaters, museums and sports facilities. One must not accept as normal either the fact that such an important industrial center as Donetsk City has in the state network just under 50 percent less motion picture theaters than the republic's average. The workers' city with a population of 1 million has no motion picture theater building suitable for concerts and no exhibition hall. Many villages are poor in cultural establishments.

The Central Committee Politburo has instructed the Ukrainian Gosplan, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Culture and State Committee for Cinematography to see how Donetskaya Oblast and the republic as a whole are provided with cultural establishments and submit to the Central Committee and the government proposals concerning the further development of their network in the 11th and subsequent 5-year periods.

But I would like to emphasize once again that this matter largely depends on local initiative. While visiting the countryside, one can frequently see how much concern, interest and, it can be said, heart are being dedicated by leaders of the oblasts, rayons, many enterprises and villages to cultural construction. But one feels sorry when confronted with the facts of indifference and ineptness in this job.

Unfortunately, not all has been done to develop the material basis for culture and sports even in our republic's capital city. Are there in Kiev, Comrades A.P. Botvin, V.A. Gusev and T.V. Glavak, fewer possibilities than, say, in Dnepropetrovsk, Kharkov, Zaporozhye or Lvov?

LIKE IN ANY OTHER MATTER, THE SUCCESS IN IDEOLOGICAL AND POLITICAL-EDUCATION WORK DEPENDS ON CADRES.

Whatever sector we consider, there are thousands upon thousands of enthusiasts everywhere. Sparing neither effort nor time, they carry into the masses the inspiring word of the party. Among them are outstanding scientists, prominent men of letters and arts, teachers at higher educational establishments and technical colleges and a large detachment of our glorious teachers. Their number includes advanced workers in industry, agriculture, construction and transport, specialists in various national economic branches and professional party workers.

The inspired work of those fruitfully toiling in the field of communist education has been highly appreciated by our party and our people. Nearly 5,000 scientists, lecturers, men of letters and artists have been distinguished in the present 5-year period with government awards; 15 teachers, 9 scientific and higher school workers, 7 writers and artists and other cultural workers have been honored with the titles of Heroes of Socialist Labor, and 50 have been awarded the honorary titles of people's teacher, people's artist or people's painter of the USSR. More than a thousand representatives of science, artistic intelligentsia and teachers have been awarded honorary certificates and certificates of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium, and more than 3,000 have received the republic's honorary titles.

I WOULD LIKE TO EMPHASIZE THAT THE EFFECT OF EDUCATIONAL WORK GREATLY, IF NOT DECISIVELY, DEPENDS ON THE PERSONAL QUALITIES OF PERSONS ENTRUSTED WITH IT. These qualities are primarily a highly developed class feeling and sense of duty; these are competence, a business ability, high-level culture and education, tact and modesty; these include the aspiration always to be in the thick of the masses, the ability to create by means of one's own behavior an atmosphere of elevation and sincerity, creativity and enthusiasm. These include high civic qualities, principle-mindedness and irreconcilability to any manfestation of ideology and morality alien to us.

To help every ideological worker shape such qualities of his own is a matter of honor and a very important duty for party organizations. A task of utmost importance at present is to teach all our cadres the art of carrying out political-education work distinctly, simply, convincingly and intelligibly and to provide them with the principles of psychology, pedagogics and with propaganda methods. It is to be admitted that this is still a weak spot. Some propagandists and party workers frequently get confused when they have to talk without a written text, to extemporize, to answer questions or discuss. Accountable for this in particular is the fact that we insufficiently teach this art. Of all higher educational establishments, departments of law at state universities are the only ones to offer special courses in professional ethics and rhetoric.

The Ukrainian Ministry of Higher and Secondary Special Education must engage itself much better in the training of specialists so that they, having joined in production, are really provided with the skills to work among people and to conduct militant and offensive propaganda and agitation.

Much more solicitude must be shown about the creative development of, and about creating appropriate living conditions for, artists, painters and journalists. This also fully applies to club workers and librarians. In the countryside, nearly half of them presently have no special education. One of the causes for this lies in the fact that in a number of localities, particularly in many rayons of Kievskaya, Sumskaya, Chernigovskaya and Zaporozhskaya oblasts, there are no suitable living and working conditions that are necessary for the young specialists graduated from higher educational establishments and technical colleges. The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee noted this recently while discussing a report by Chernigovskiy Obkom.

TO INSURE A HIGHER LEVEL OF **IDEOEDUCATIONAL** WORK IN EVERY COLLECTIVE AND TO FOSTER EVERYWHERE AN ATMOSPHERE OF PRINCIPLED AND CREATIVE EXACTINGNESS AND OF RESPECT FOR PERSONALITY--THESE ARE THE TASKS SET BY THE CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE FOR PARTY ORGANIZATIONS.

As is known, the labor collective is a basic center in our society. The experience of front-ranking collectives such as the V.I. Lenin arsenal plant, the southern machine building association in Dnepropetrovsk, the ball bearings plant in Kharkov, the Zapordzhye housing construction combine, the Shevchenko Kolkhoz in Mashevskiy Rayon, Poltavskaya Oblast, and many others shows that success in education depends on the ability of party organizations to coordinate the creative work of all communists with trade union, Komsomol and other public organizations. [paragraph continues]

These collectives have exerted many efforts to increase the educational role of socialist competition and of mentorship. Brigades and teams in which workers on the regular table of organization smoothly cooperate with young people have proven to be real workers' universities. It is only natural that this positively affects production activity.

Speaking briefly, the task is to engage all our forces in vigorous and purposeful work and to apply all levers and means from the ideological arsenal; and not just to engage in work but also to raise all this work to a qualitatively new level.

LET US FOCUS ALL ORGANIZATIONAL AND POLITICAL WORK ON THE SETTLEMENT OF THE MOST IMPORTANT SOCIOECONOMIC TASKS

The effectiveness of our organizational and political work, V.V. Shcherbitskiy emphasized, eventually depends on how successful the accomplishment of tasks for communist construction is. We have practically entered the final stage of the 5-year period and it is highly important for all to realize: OUR SUCCESSES AT EVERY SECTOR DEPEND IN A DECISIVE DEGREE ON THE EFFORTS OF EVERY COLLECTIVE AND OF EACH WORKING PERSON AND ON THE SKILL TO UTILIZE RESERVES.

The results of the first three years of the 5-year period were discussed in detail at a Central Committee plenum, at aktivs meetings and in the press. For certain reasons, early this year significant difficulties emerged in a number of national economic branches. But owing to the persistent efforts exerted by party, soviet and economic organs, and owing to the selfless work performed by workers and specialists, the 5-months plan for industry as a whole was overfulfilled. The value of production marketed in excess of the plan totaled R387 million. The state of affairs in the coal industry is improving, although not as much as necessary.

At the same time, ferrous metallurgy and chemical enterprises fell short of the 5-month targets by a significant amount in metal production, coke and mineral fertilizers. The blame for it lies both on enterprises collectives and on builders. But it should be stated that the USSR ministries of ferrous metallurgy and of the chemical industry have failed to settle a number of questions in time.

A part of the enterprises in other branches also have failed to cope with the plans. As a result, the rates of growth attained in industry are somewhat lower than those targeted in the 5-year plan. Taking this into account, NOW IT IS AS IMPORTANT AS EVER TO CONCENTRATE THE EFFORTS OF ALL WORKING PEOPLE ON THE VITAL, KEY TASKS FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, ON TASKS ON WHICH FURTHER IMPROVEMENTS IN PRODUCTION EFFECTIVENESS AND THE QUALITY OF WORK DEPEND. For this reason, our cadres, including the ideological cadres, must be well aware of concrete tasks and indices that make the reserves that are available obvious.

For example, take such an important task as the acceleration of scientific-technical progress. If we analyze what was done in the past three years, we will see appreciable progress. Since the beginning of the 5-year period fixed assets have been renewed 20 percent. The economic effect obtained from the application of scientific papers by the institutes of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences increased nearly twice compared with the first 3 years of the Ninth 5-Year Plan. The average annual number of scientific research works completed and their results applied in practice increased from 8,500 to 11,000. The number of comprehensively mechanized enterprises, shops and sections increased 40 percent. Some 170,000 workers, 100,000 more, were switched over to mechanized labor.

The part of high-quality production increased nearly 3.5 times, having exceeded the level targeted for the end of the 5-year period.

Thus, a great deal has been done. However, the effectiveness of communal production is still insufficient, and tasks for increasing labor productivity have not been fulfilled. These indices have been adversely affected by the fact that the plans for introducing new equipment have not been fulfilled at many enterprises year in and year out. The part of manual labor in industry, construction and agriculture is still considerab[illegible].

An important reserve lies in increasing returns from investments. There are large possibilities to increase production effectiveness in reducing material consumption. Suffice it to say that, with the present scales of the republic's national economy, its reduction by only 1 percent is tantamount to an increase in the national income by R1 billion.

To improve the situation, it is imperative to significantly accelerate the application of scientific and technical achievements in the national economy, and to speed up the mechanization of labor more vigorously, taking advantage of the experience accumulated in this field in Kiev, Kharkov and Zaporozhye.

In capital construction the main attention must be concentrated on insuring the current year's commissioning program for industrial and agricultural products, on fulfilling the plans for the commissioning of houses, schools, hospitals, children's preschool establishments, facilities for cultural and service purposes, and on improving the quality of work.

The press, radio and television must better disseminate the practice of building rapidly and well the national economic projects of importance.

Certain difficulties in industry, construction and other branches are connected with the fact that railroads do not cope with tasks for freight transportation.

Not all has been done to utilize transport means in a thrifty manner at some enterprises, too. Such a state of affairs forces the turning of all our organizational efforts and all our ideoeducational work over to transport.

This year we have been confronted [illegible]th complex tasks in agriculture.

Certainly, the most important thing is to fulfill socialist pledges assumed for grain production. The second task of equal complexity is to fulfill the plan for sugar beet and sunflower seeds procurements. And of utmost importance is undoubtedly everything involving an increase in the production and purchase of animal produce.

In the past 5 months the pace of increasing meat and egg procurement was below that planned for this year, and milk sales even dropped. For this reason, the matter must be arranged in such a manner as to compensate for the omissions before the end of the year.

The state of affairs has been complicated by the fact that this year it was necessary to reseed a part of winter crops and perennial grasses. Spring crops were sown later than usual. The supplies of green fodder have been retarded. Substantial harm has been caused by the floods.

The kolkhozes and sovkhozes have mapped out concrete measures to insure the fulfillment of the plans and socialist pledges for the production and sales to the state of farm produce. [paragraph continues]

It is highly important for party organizations and local soviets to insure the implementation of these measures, to intensify organizational work and control directly in the field, in brigades and at stockbreeding farms, to raise demands with regard to farm managers, specialists and all personnel and to prevent anonymity [obezlichka]--particularly in corn, sugar beet and sunflower fields and in fodder production.

In our entire work it is imperative to emphasize the indisputable truth that further improvements in the living standards of people are only attainable on the basis of steadily increasing production and its effectiveness. It is necessary to resolutely resist the manifestations of a consumer attitude--the attempts to give society less and to take more.

In a word, comrades, ALL SOCIOECONOMIC AND IDEOEDUCATIONAL TASKS WILL BE ACCOMPLISHED MORE SUCCESSFULLY IF THEY ARE FULLY ASSIMILATED IN THE CONSCIENCE AND HEARTS OF PEOPLE AND ARE REGARDED AS A TRUE MATTER OF VITAL IMPORTANCE. This perhaps is the main purport of our political-educational and organizational work.

Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy concluded saying: As you will understand, in a report on such a many-sided and extensive subject, it is hardly possible to highlight all its aspects. The Central Committee Politburo found it necessary to call attention to major tasks stemming from the CPSU Central Committee decision. It was also taken into account that the issues are being discussed locally with an eye on the concrete situation. Current tasks will be dealt with additionally at the end of the meeting.

I would like to emphasize once again that the key problem is to raise the quality of our entire organizational and ideological work and to improve leadership in all fields of communist education. Ideological work must not simply go in step with life. Vladimir Ilich Lenin pointed out that theory, propaganda and agitation should floodlight the pathway for practice and open new horizons and prospects for it. We have everything needed to arrange things exactly in this way.

The implementation of the tasks set by our party's Central Committee will undoubtedly insure a further increase in the effectiveness of communal production and the successful fulfillment of the plans for communist construction.